(XXX YEAR.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1775.

NEW-YORK, *May* 22.

Saturday afternoon the brig Charming Peggy, Captain John Lawrence, arrived here from Falmouth, in six weeks; by him we learn that all the acts depending in parliament, relative to American affairs, had received the royal assent; and that the packet for this port, was to sail the day after him. The only paragraphs worthy notice, (that we have either room or time to insert) we find in the papers as late from London as the 1st April, are as follows, viz.

WESTMINSTER, *April* 1.

THIS day's Gazette contains a proclamation of the States General of the united provinces, prohibiting the exportation of warlike stores from Holland in English, foreign, or Dutch ships, to the British plantations in America, for six months.

Yesterday at one o'clock, Mr. Lane, Mr. Molleson, and Mr. Bridgen, from the committee of North American merchants, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and presented the petition of the merchants of the city of London, trading to North-America; which his majesty received very graciously.

It is strongly reported in the city, that the ministry have received within these two days some very alarming intelligence from our ambassador at Berlin. It is also said that his Prussian Majesty has an eye upon Hanover till he is paid the three millions of subsidy due to him ever since Lord Chatham went out of administration, and which Lord Bute, who succeeded Lord Chatham, peremptorily refused to pay.

LONDON, April 1.

In the lower assembly on Monday night a motion was made for a bill to suspend the Boston port-act for three years; also for a bill to suspend the act for the administration of justice in Massachusett's Bay for two years. which motions passed in the negative, without a division.

A motion was also made for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the act, for regulating the government of Massachusett's Bay for three years. Passed in the negative.

A motion was likewise made, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give orders that letters of requisition be written to the several provinces of America, to make provision for the defence and protection of the said colonies, &c. and that his majesty will be pleased to order all such addresses as he shall receive in answer to such requisitions to be laid before the house. Passed in the negative.

A motion was made on Monday in the lower assembly, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the poor, observing that it was an object of the highest importance to the kingdom, and well deserved the attention of the house to every article in it, and to its whole progress. Leave being given, another member, with an introductory speech, presented the heads of a bill, for reference to a committee.

House of Commons, March 27.

This day the house was well attended. At 3 o'clock Mr. Rice was sent with a message to the house of lords desiring an immediate conference with their Lordships in the painted chamber. The managers names were then called over, and having gone to the conference, and being returned, Lord North reported, that they had left the bill with their lordships for restraining the trade, and prohibiting the fishery of Massachusetts Bay, &c. on the banks of Newfoundland, together with the reasons for the commons having dilagreed to some of the amendments made to said bill by their Lordships.

At half after four Mr. Hartly rose and explained, after reciting them, the intended objects and extent of his four motions, all directed to procuring from America aids as heretofore by royal requisition, It, he says, will be evident, that if the present propositions are over-ruled, whatever charges of insincerity may be made against America, it will no longer remain doubtful for a minute to whom latent designs may be with justice imputed.

He was seconded by Sir Cecil Wray, and answered by Lord North, who declined giving any specific or direct answer to the conclusion drawn by Mr. Hartly.

The question was put at half after seven o'clock, which passed in the negative without a division.

House of Commons, March 30.

At 3 o'clock Lord North moved for the order of the day, to receive the report of the amendments made in the committee to the bill for restraining the commerce of the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. The house was very full, and long debates were expected, but nothing was said but a few words by Capt. Luttrell, who condemned the principle of the bill throughout, and ventured to foretel, that it would answer no good purpose but one, that of bringing disgrace and ruin on its framers and abettors.

Lord North, after replying shortly, and defending the bill on the old ground of necessity, offering a clause to extend the bill to the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware. The clause was contained in the following words, "That during the continuance of this act no goods shall be shipped from the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, but to the places therein before-mentioned." A few observations were made upon this extraordinary mode of procedure, unprecedented and unknown in the annals of parliament, that of condemning people unheard, nay even without enquiry. The clause, however, with the other amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to by the house without any further opposition; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next.

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 12.

Copy of a letter to his Excellency Gen. Gage, from the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Esq; governor of his Majesty's colony of Connecticut, in behalf of the general assembly of said colony,

SIR, *dated Hartford, April* 28, 1775.

THE alarming situation of public affairs in this country and the late unfortunate transactions in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, have induced the general assembly of this colony, now sitting in this place, to appoint a committee of their body to wait upon your Excellency and to desire me, in their name, to write to you relative to these very interesting matters.

The inhabitants of this colony are intimately connected with the people of your province, and esteem themselves bound by the strongest ties of friendship, as well as of common interest, to regard, with attention, whatever concerns them. You will not therefore be surprised that your first arrival at Boston with a body of his Majesty's troops, for the declared purpose of carrying into execution certain acts of parliament, which, in their apprehension, were unconstitutional and oppressive, should have given the good people of this colony a very just and general alarm; your subsequent proceedings in fortifying the town of Boston, and other military Preparations greatly increased their apprehension for the safety of their friends and brethren; they could not be unconcerned spectators of their sufferings in that which they esteemed the common cause of this country; but the late hostile and secret inroads of some of the troops under your command into the heart of the country, and the violences they have committed, have driven them almost into a state of desperation. They feel now not only for their friends but for themselves, and their dearest interests and connections. We wish not to exaggerate, we are not sure of every part of our information; but by the best intelligence that we have yet been able to obtain, the late transaction was a most unprovoked attack upon the lives and properties of his Majesty's subjects; and it is represented to us, that such outrages have been committed as would disgrace even barbarians, and much more Britons, so highly famed for humanity as well as bravery: It is feared therefore that we are devoted to destruction, and that you have it in command and intention to ravage and desolate the country. If this is not the case, permit us to ask, why have these outrages been committed? Why is the town of Boston now shut up? And to what end are all the hostile preparations that are daily making, and why do we continually hear of fresh destinations of troops for this country? The people of this colony, you may rely upon it, abhor the idea of taking arms against the troops of their sovereign, and dread nothing so much as the horrors of civil war; but at the same time we beg leave to assure your excellency, that as they apprehend themselves justified by the principle of self-defence, so they are most firmly resolved to defend their rights and privileges to the last extremity; nor will they be restrained from giving aid to their brethren, if any unjustifiable attack is made upon them. Be so good therefore as to explain yourself upon this most important subject, as far as is consistent with your duty to our common sovereign. Is there no way to prevent this unhappy dispute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative but absolute submission, or the desolations of war? By that humanity which constitutes so amiable a part of your character, for the honour of our sovereign, and by the glory of the British empire, we entreat you to prevent it, if it be possible; surely it is to be hoped that the temperate wisdom of the empire, might even yet find expedients to restore peace, that to all parts of the empire may enjoy their particular rights, honours, and immunities: Certainly this is an event most devoutly to be wished for; and will it not be consistent with your duty to suspend the operations of war on your part, and enable us on ours to quiet the minds of the people, at least till the result of some further deliberations may be known. The importance of the occasion will we doubt not, sufficiently apologize for the earnestness with which we address you, and any seeming impropriety which may attend it, as well as induce you to give us the most explicit and favourable answer in your power.

I am, with great esteem and respect,

In behalf of the general assembly, Sir, &c.

(Signed) JON. TRUMBULL.

His Excellency Thomas Gage, Esq;

His Excellency General Gage's *answer to the foregoing letter.*

SIR, *Dated Boston, May* 3*d*, 1775.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April last, in behalf of the general assembly of your colony, relative to the alarming situation of public affairs in this country, and the late transactions in this province: That this situation is greatly alarming, and that these transactions are truly unfortunate, are truths to be regretted by every friend to America, and by every well-wisher for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of this province. The intimate connection and strong ties of friendship between the inhabitants of your colony, and the deluded people of this province, cannot fail of inducing the former, to interpose their good offices to convince the latter of the impropriety of their past conduct, and to persuade them to return to their allegiance, and to seek redress of any supposed grievances, in those decent and constitutional methods in which alone they can hope to be successful.

That troops should be employed for the purpose of protecting the magistrates in the execution of their duty, when opposed with violence, is not a new thing in the English or any other government: That any acts of the British parliament are unconstitutional or oppressive, I am not to suppose; if any such there are, in the apprehension of the people of this province, it had been happy for them if they had sought relief, only in the way which the constitution, their reason, and their interest pointed out.

You cannot wonder at my fortifying the town of Boston, or making any other military preparations, when you are assured, that previous to my taking these steps, such was the open threats, and such the warlike preparations throughout this province as rendered it my indispensable duty to take every precaution in my power, for the protection of his Majesty's troops under my command, against all hostile attempts. The intelligence you seem to have received, relative to the late excursion of a body of troops into the country, is altogether injurious, and contrary to the true state of facts; the troops disclaim, with indignation, the barbarous outrages of which they are accused, so contrary to their known humanity. I have taken the greatest pains to discover if any were committed, and have found examples of their tenderness both to the young and the old, but no vestige of cruelty or barbarity. It is very possible that in firing into houses, from whence they were fired upon, that old people, women, or children may have suffered, but if any such thing has happened, it was in their defence, and undesigned. I have no command to ravage and desolate the country, and were it my intention, I have had pretence to begin it, upon the sea-ports, which are at the mercy of the fleet. For your better information I inclose you a narrative of that affair, taken from gentlemen of indisputable honour and veracity, who were eye witnesses of all the transactions of that day. The leaders here have taken pains to prevent any account of this affair getting abroad, but such as they have thought proper to publish themselves; and to that end the post has been stopped, the mails broke open, and letters taken out; and by these means the most injurious and inflammatory accounts have been spread throughout the continent, which has served to deceive and inflame the minds of the people.

When the resolves of the provincial congress breathed nothing but war, when those two great and essential prerogatives of the king, the levying of troops and disposing of the public monies, were wrested from him; and when magazines were forming by an assembly of men, unknown to the constitution, for the declared purpose of levying war against the king, you must acknowledge it was my duty, as it was the dictate of humanity to prevent, if possible, the calamities of civil war, by destroying such magazines. This, and this alone, I attempted. You ask why is the town of Boston now shut up? I can only refer you for an answer to those bodies of armed men who now surround the town, and prevent all access to it. The hostile preparations you mention, are such as the conduct of the people of this province has rendered it prudent to make, for the defence of those under my command.

You assure me the people of your colony abhor the idea of taking arms against the troops of their sovereign; I wish the people of this province, for their own sakes, could make the same declaration. You enquire, is there no way to prevent this unhappy dispute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative but absolute submission, or the desolations of war? I answer, I hope there is; the king and parliament seem to hold out terms of reconciliation, consistent with the honour and interest of Great Britain, and the rights and privileges of the colonies; they have mutually declared their readiness to attend to any real grievances of the colonies, and to afford them every just and reasonable indulgence, which shall, in a dutiful and constitutional manner, be laid before them; and his Majesty adds, it is his ardent wish that this disposition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of his subjects in America: I must add likewise the resolution of the 27th February, on the grand dispute of taxation and revenue, leaving it to the colonies to tax themselves, under certain conditions; here is surely a foundation for an accommodation, to people who wish a reconciliation rather than a destructive war, between countries so nearly connected by the ties of blood and interest; but I fear that the leaders of this province have been, and still are, intent only on shedding blood.

I am much obliged by your favourable sentiments of my personal character, and assure you, as it has been my constant wish and endeavour hitherto, so I shall continue to exert my utmost efforts, to protect all his majesty's liege subjects under my care, in their persons and property. You ask, whether it will not be consistent with my duty to suspend the operations of war on my part? I have commenced no operations of war but defensive; such you cannot wish me to suspend, while I am surrounded by an armed country, who have already begun, and threaten farther to prosecute an offensive war, and are now violently depriving me, the king's troops, and many others of the king's subjects under my immediate protection, of all the conveniencies and necessaries of life with which the country abounds; but it must quiet the minds of all reasonable people, when I assure you, that I have no disposition to injure or molest quiet and peaceable subjects; but on the contrary, shall esteem it my greatest happiness to defend and protect them, against every species of violence and oppression.

I am, Sir, &c.

THOMAS GAGE.

Hon. Governor Trumbull.

The general assembly of Connecticut have resolved, "That an embargo be laid upon the exportation out of that colony, by water, of wheat, rye, Indian corn, pork, beef, live cattle, peas, beans, bread, flour, and every kind

has iſſued a proclamation notifying the ſame.

May 18. A terrible fire broke out in Boſton about 9 o'clock laſt evening, and raged a long time. We hear it began juſt above the draw-bridge, and burnt along the town-dock. A great number of buildings are doubtleſs conſumed; but it is not poſſible to collect the particulars for this paper.

Laſt Wedneſday Capt. Andrews arrived at Marblehead from Halifax, and we hear he brings inteſligence that twenty tons of hay being about to be ſhipped from thence for the uſe of the miniſterial army in Boſton, the people found means to ſet it on fire, by which it was near all happily conſumed.

The inhabitants of Boſton are permitted to come out but very ſlow; numbers are not permitted to come out on any terms. The diſtreſs of the inhabitants on account of proviſions is ſhocking indeed.

WORCESTER, (*Maſſachuſett's Bay,*) *May* 10.

It is confidently aſſerted, that ſeveral houſes in Boſton belonging to perſons who had moved out of that diſtreſſed town, have been plundered of effects left therein, by the ſoldiery. The Hon. John Hancock, Eſq's houſe, we hear was entered by a number of ſoldiers, who began to pillage and break down the fences; but upon complaint being made by the ſelectmen to General Gage, he ordered the fences to be repaired, and Earl Piercy to take poſſeſſion of the houſe.

All accounts agree that 5 or 600 marines, to reinforce the King's troops, arrived at Boſton on Saturday laſt from Halifax.

Our army have began an entrenchment at Cambridge.

General Gage is making Boſton as ſecure from an attack as he poſſibly can. However it is thought by ſome that the bulwarks are not ſo ſtrong as to be impregnable.

May 17. Lord Piercy had not taken poſſeſſion of Mr. Hancock's houſe in Boſton, when our laſt advices came away.

NEW-YORK, *May* 22.

Friday night laſt capt. Reynolds arrived here from Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, laſt Monday, off Cape Anne, he was boarded by capt. Greeves, in a tender, who had come out of Boſton the day before, and informed him that three tranſports arrived there the 6th inſtant, from England, with troops, and that many more were hourly expected; that ſeveral veſſels were then in ſight, which he imagined was part of the fleet, and ſeveral guns had been heard in the Offing.

Thurſday capt. Reynolds ſpoke with capt. Lyndſay, in the Falcon ſloop of war, who acquainted him, that having advice that a ſloop lay at a place called Sandwich, that had carried ſome proviſions to Providence, &c. for the uſe of the Boſton provincials, he diſpatched his lieutenant, with his tender and 10 men, and two other officers, to take poſſeſſion of her; which they accordingly did; but, before they could carry her off, ſhe was retaken, as alſo the tender, by ſome boats from the country, and the lieutenant loſt an arm, the gunner wounded in the head, and the doctor's mate in one of his legs. The ſeamen were ſent priſoners into the country.

By a gentleman that arrived here laſt Saturday from Cambridge, we learn, that the troops in the provincial camp at Boſton, conſiſted of about 7000 men, but that they were daily increaſing from New-Hampſhire, Rhode-Iſland, and Connecticut; were in high ſpirits, and abounded with proviſions.

he Aſia man of war of 64 guns is hourly expected here from Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *May* 17, 1775.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That all exportations to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, the iſland of St. John's, Newfoundland, Georgia, except the pariſh of St. John's, and to Eaſt and Weſt-Florida, immediately ceaſe; and that no proviſions of any kind, or other neceſſaries, be furniſhed to the Britiſh fiſheries on the American coaſts, until it be otherwiſe determined by the congreſs.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

On Wedneſday laſt the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; ſet off for Virginia, in order to attend in his place, as ſpeaker of the honourable houſe of burgeſſes of that colony, called by proclamation to meet at Williamſburg on Thurſday the 1ſt of June next; and the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; was appointed preſident of the congreſs in his room.

Affidavits and depoſitions relative to the commencement of the late hoſtilities in the province of Maſſachuſetts-bay, tranſmitted to the congreſs now ſitting in this city, and publiſhed by their order.

WE Solomon Brown, Jonathan Loring, and Elijah Sanderſon, all of lawful age, and of Lexington in the county of Middleſex and colony of the Maſſachuſetts-bay in New-England, do teſtifie and declare, that on the evening of the eighteenth of April, inſt. being on the road between Concord and Lexington, and all of us mounted on horſes, we were about 10 of the clock, ſuddenly ſurprized by nine ſergeants, whom we took to be regular officers, who rode up to us mounted and armed, each having a piſtol in his hand, and after putting piſtols to our breaſts, and ſeizing the bridles of our horſes, they ſwore that if we ſtirred another ſtep, we ſhould be all dead men, upon which we ſurrendered ourſelves: they detained us until two o'clock the next morning, in which time they ſearched and greatly abuſed us, having firſt enquired about the magazine at Concord, whether any guards were poſted there, and whether the bridges were up, and ſaid four or five regiments of regulars, would be in poſſeſſion of the ſtores ſoon---they then brought us back to Lexington, cut the horſes bridles and girths, turned them looſe, and then left us. *Lexington, April* 25, 1775.

Solomon Brown, Jonathan Loring, Elijah Sanderſon.

I Elijah Sanderſon, above named, do further teſtifie and declare, that I was in Lexington common, the morning of the 19th of April aforeſaid, having been diſmiſſed by the officers abovementioned, and ſaw a large body of regular troops advancing toward Lexington company, many of whom were then diſperſing---I heard one of the regulars whom I took to be an offi- [illegible] ately the regulars ſhouted aloud, run and fired on the Lexington company, which did not fire a gun before the regulars diſcharged on them. Eight of the Lexington company were killed, while they were diſperſing, and at conſiderable diſtance from each other, and many wounded, and although a ſpectator, I narrowly eſcaped with my life.

Lexington, April 25, 1775. Elijah Sanderſon.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I Thomas Price Willard of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that being in the houſe of Daniel Harrington, of ſaid Lexington, on the 19th inſtant, in the morning, about half an hour before ſunriſe, looked out at the window of ſaid houſe and ſaw, (as I ſuppoſe) about four hundred of regulars, in one body, coming up the road, and marched towards the north part of the common back of the meeting-houſe of ſaid Lexington, and as ſoon as ſaid regulars were againſt the eaſt end of the meeting houſe, the commanding officer ſaid ſomething wha I know not, but upon that the regulars ran till they came within about eight or nine rods of about an hundred of the militia of Lexington, who were collected on ſaid common, at which time the militia of Lexington diſperſed, then the ſficers made a huzza, and the private ſoldiers ſucceeded them: directly after this an officer rode before the regulars, to the other ſide of the body and hallowed after the militia of ſaid Lexington, and ſaid "lay down your arms damn you, why dont you lay down your arms." And that there was not a gun fired till the militia of Lexington were diſperſed; and further ſaith not.

Thomas Price Willard,

Lexington, 25th of April, 1775.

Simon Winſhip of Lexington in the county of Middleſex, and province of Maſſachuſetts-bay, New-England, being of lawful age, teſtifieth and ſaith, that on the 19th of April inſtant about four o'clock in the morning as he was paſſing the public road in ſaid Lexington peaceably and unarmed, about two miles and an half diſtant from the meeting-houſe in ſaid Lexington, he was met by a body of the king's regular troops, and being ſtopt by ſome officers of ſaid regular troops, was commanded to diſmount; upon aſking why he muſt diſmount, he was obliged by force to quit his horſe, and ordered to march in the midſt of the body, and being examined whether he had been warning the minute men he anſwered no, but had been out, and was then returning to his father's. Said Winſhip further teſtifies, that he marched with ſaid troops until he came within about half a quarter of a mile of ſaid meeting-houſe, where an officer commanded the troops to halt, and then to prime and load; this being done, the ſaid troops marched on till they came within a few rods of captain Parker's company, who were partly collected on the place of parade; when ſaid Winſhip obſerved an officer at the head of ſaid troops flouriſhing his ſword, and with a loud voice giving the word fire, fire, which was inſtantly followed by a diſcharge of arms from ſaid regular troops; and ſaid Winſhip is poſitive and in the moſt ſolemn manner declares, that there was no diſcharge of arms on either ſide till the word fire was given by ſaid officer as above.

Simon Winſhip.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I John Parker of lawful age, and commander of the militia in Lexington, do teſtify and declare, that on the 19th inſtant, in the morning, about one of the clock, being informed that there were a number of regular officers riding up and down the road, ſtopping and inſulting people as they paſſed the road; and alſo was informed, that a number of regular troops were on their march from Boſton, in order to take the province ſtores at Concord, ordered our militia to meet on the common in ſaid Lexington, to conſult what to do, and concluded not to be diſcovered, nor meddle or make with ſaid regular troops (if they ſhould approach) unleſs they ſhould inſult or moleſt us, and upon their ſudden approach I immediately ordered our militia to diſperſe and not to fire; immediately ſaid troops made their appearance and ruſhed furiouſly, fired upon and killed eight of our party, without receiving any provocation therefor from us. *John Parker.*

Lexington, April 24, 1775.

I John Robins, being of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on the nineteenth inſtant, the company under the command of capt. John Parker, being drawn up, (ſometime before ſunriſe) on the green or common, and I being in the front rank, there ſuddenly appeared a number of the king's troops, about a thouſand, as I thought, at the diſtance of about 60 or 70 yards from us huzzaing, and on a quick pace towards us, with three officers in their front on horſeback, and on full gallop towards us, the foremoſt of which cried, "throw down your arms, you villains, you rebels," upon which ſaid company diſperſed. The foremoſt of the three officers ordered their men, ſaying, "fire, by God fire," at which moment we received a very heavy and cloſe fire from them, at which inſtant being wounded, I fell, and ſeveral of our men were ſhot dead by me; capt. Parker's men, I believe, had not then fired a gun: and further this deponent ſaith not. *John Robins.*

We Benjamin Tidd of Lexington, and Joſeph Abbot of Lincoln, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-bay in New-England, of lawful age, do teſtify and declare that on the morning of the 19th of April inſt. about five o'clock being on Lexington common, and mounted on horſe we ſaw a body of regular troops marching up to the Lexington company, which was then diſperſing, ſoon after the regulars fired firſt a few guns, which we took to be piſtols from ſome of the regulars who were mounted on horſes, and then the ſaid regulars fired a volley or two, before any guns were fired by the Lexington company, our horſes immediately ſtarted and we rode off, and further ſay not.

Benjamin Tidd, Joſeph Abbot.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Nathaniel Mullekin, Philip Ruſſel, Moſes Harrington, jun. Thomas and Daniel Harrington, William Grimes, William Tidd, Iſaac Haſtings, Jonas Stone, jun. James Wyman, Thaddeus Harrington, John Chamber, Joſhua Reed, jun. Joſeph Simonds, Phineas Smith, John Chandler, jnu. Reuben Lock, Joel Viles, Nathan Reed, Samuel Tidd, Benjamin Lock, Thomas Winſhip, Simeon Snow, John Smith, Moſes Harrinton, the 3d. Joſhua Reed, Ebenezer Parker, John Harrington, Enoch Wellington, John Horner, Iſaac Green, Phinehas Stearns, Iſaac Durant, and Thomas Headley, jun. all of lawful age, and inhabitants of Lexington in the county of Middleſex, and colony of the Maſſachuſetts-bay in New-England, do teſtifie and declare, that on the 19th of April inſt. about one or two o'clock in the morning, being informed that ſeveral officers of the regulars, had the evening before been riding up and down the road, and had detained and inſulted the inhabitants paſſing the ſame; and alſo underſtanding that a body of regulars were marching from Boſton towards Concord, with intent (as it was ſuppoſed) to take the ſtores belonging to the colony in that town, we were alarmed, having met at the place of our company's parade were diſmiſſed by our capt. John Parker, for the preſent, with orders to be ready to attend at the beat of the drum---we further teſtifie and declare that about five o'clock in the morning hearing our drum beat, we proceeded towards the parade, and ſoon found that a large body of troops were marching towards us, ſome of our company were coming up to the parade, and others had reached it, at which time the company began to diſperſe, whilſt our backs were turned on the troops, we were fired on by them and a number of our men were inſtantly killed and wounded---not a gun was fired by any perſon in our company on the regulars, to our knowledge, before they fired on us, and they continued firing until we had all made our eſcape.

Signed by each of the above depoſers.

We, Nathaniel Carkhurſt, Jonas Parker, John Munroe, jun. John Winſhip, Solomon Pierce, John Murry, Abnez Meeds, John Bridge, jun. Ebenezer Bowman, William Munroe, 3d, Micah Hager, Samuel Saunderſon, Samuel Haſtings, and James Brown of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and all of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that, on the morning of the nineteenth of April inſt. about one or two o'clock, being informed that a number of regular officers had been riding up and down the road the evening and night preceding, and that ſome of the inhabitants, as they were paſſing, had been inſulted by the officers, and ſtopped by them; and being alſo informed that the regular troops were on their march from Boſton, in order (as it was ſaid) to take the colony ſtores, then depoſited at Concord. We met on the parade of our company in this town, after the company had collected, we were ordered by capt. John Parker (who commanded us) to diſperſe for the preſent, and be ready to attend the beat of the drum; and accordingly the company went into houſes near the place of parade. We further teſtify and ſay, that about five o'clock in the morning we attended the beat of our drum, and were formed on the parade---we were faced towards the regulars then marching up to us, and ſome of our company were coming to the parade with their backs towards the troops; and others on the parade began to diſperſe when the regulars fired on the company, before a gun was fired by any of our company on them; they killed eight of our company, and wounded ſeveral, and continued their fire until we had all made our eſcape.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I, Timothy Smith, of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April inſt. being at Lexington-common as a ſpectator, I ſaw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company, then diſperſing, and likewiſe ſaw the regular troops fire on the Lexington company, before the latter fired a gun; I immediately ran, and a volley was diſcharged at me, which put me in imminent danger of loſing my life: I ſoon returned to the common, and ſaw eight of the Lexington men who were killed, and lay bleeding at a conſiderable diſtance from each other; and ſeveral were wounded, and further ſaith not.

Timothy Smith.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We, Levi Mead and Levi Harrington, both of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, and of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the nineteenth of April, being on Lexington common as ſpectators, we ſaw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company, and ſome of the regulars on horſes, whom we took to be officers, fired a piſtol or two on the Lexington company, which was then diſperſing. Theſe were the firſt guns that were fired, and they were immediately followed by ſeveral vollies from the regulars, by which eight men belonging to ſaid company were killed, and ſeveral wounded.

Levi Mead, Levi Harrington.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I, William Draper, of lawful age, and an inhabitant of Colrain, in the county of Hampſhire, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, do teſtify and declare, that, being on the parade of ſaid Lexington, April 19th inſtant, about half an hour before ſun-riſe, the king's regular troops appeared at the meeting-houſe of Lexington. Capt. Parker's company, who were drawn up back of ſaid meeting houſe, on the parade, turned from ſaid troops, making their eſcape by diſperſing; in the mean time, the regular troops made an huzza, and ran towards capt. Parker's company, who were diſperſing, and immediately after the huzza was made the commanding officer of ſaid troops (as I took him) gave the command to the ſaid troops "fire! fire! damn you fire!" and immediately they fired before any of capt. Parker's company fired, I then being within three or four rods of ſaid regular troops. And further ſay not. *William Draper.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I, Thomas Feſſenden, of lawful age, teſtify and declare, that being in a paſture near the meeting-houſe in ſaid Lexington, on Wedneſday laſt, at about half an hour before ſun-riſe, I ſaw a number of regular troops paſs ſpeedily by ſaid meeting houſe, on their way towards a company of militia of ſaid Lexington, who were aſſembled to the number of about one hundred in a company, at the diſtance of eighteen or twenty rods from ſaid meeting-houſe, and after they had paſſed by ſaid meeting-houſe, I ſaw three officers on horſeback advance to the front of ſaid regulars, when one of them

Signed by each of the above depoſers.

being within six rods of the said militia, cried out, "Disperse, you rebels, immediately;" on which he brandished his sword over his head three times, mean while the second officer, who was about two rods behind him, fired a pistol pointed at said militia, and the regulars kept huzzaing till he had finished brandishing his sword, and when he had thus finished brandishing his sword, he pointed it down towards said militia, and immediately on which the said regulars fired a volley at the militia, and then I ran off as fast as I could, while they continued firing till I got out of their reach: I further testify that, as soon as ever the officer cried, "disperse, you rebels," the said company of militia dispersed every way as fast as they could, and while they were dispersing, the regulars kept firing at them incessantly, and further saith not.

Thos. Fessenden.

Lincoln, April 23, 1775.

I, John Bateman, belonging to the fifty-second regiment, commanded by Colonel Jones, on Wednesday morning, on the nineteenth day of April instant, was in the party marching to Concord, being at Lexington, in the county of Middlesex, being nigh the meeting-house in said Lexington, there was a small party of men gathered together in that place, when our said troops marched by, and I testify and declare, that I heard the word of command given to the troops to fire, and some of said troops did fire, and I saw one of said small party lay dead on the ground nigh said meeting-house; and I testify that I never heard any of the inhabitants so much as fire one gun on said troops.

John Bateman.

To be concluded in our next.

VIRGINIA.

TO

ALL THE GOOD PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

WE his majesty's faithful subjects, the council of this colony, deeply impressed with the most sincere regard for the prosperity of our country, and the welfare of all its inhabitants, and being desirous, by our example, and by every means in our power, to preserve the peace and good order of the community, can no longer forbear to express our abhorrence and detestation of that licentious and ungovernable spirit that is gone forth, and misleads the once happy people of this country.

The council recommend it to all orders of men, to consider seriously what will be the probable consequence of such a conduct as hath been lately pursued, and whether a redress of the grievances complained of will not be more likely to be obtained by gentle, mild, and constitutional methods, than by such intemperate behaviour, which must tend to exasperate and inflame rather than to reconcile the differences that now unhappily subsist.

The council wish, upon this occasion, that all odious distinctions may be laid aside, and that they may be considered not as a separate body of men, and having a distinct interest from the rest of their countrymen and fellow-subjects, but in the light in which they have always regarded themselves, as the watchful guardians of the rights of the people, as well as of the prerogative of crown. They are, most of them, natives of this country, they have families, they have property, and they trust they have integrity too; which are the best securities men can give to any society for the faithful discharge of their duty.

Let then their exhortations have proper weight and influence among the people; and they plight their faith, that they will join heartily with them in the use of such means as shall be judged most salutary and conducive for enforcing obedience to the laws, and supporting the constitution of their country, under which it has flourished from its infancy, and for obtaining a happy and speedy conclusion to all our troubles.

As his excellency the governor hath issued his proclamation for the speedy meeting of the general assembly, the council are happy in finding an opportunity will be given the people of representing their grievances in the manner prescribed by the constitution.

Signed by order of the members of the council,

JOHN BLAIR, C. C.

ANNAPOLIS *June 1.*

We are assured that THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THIS PROVINCE will be prorogued to-morrow, or on Saturday, by proclamation, to a farther day.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Brig Rachel, James Tibbett, Jamaica.
Brig Elisabeth and Mary, James Lightburn, Barbados.
Schooner Hannah, Joseph Towner, South-Carolina.
Shooner Greyhound, Herculer Furnell, Piscataqua.
Sloop Kitty, J. Thompson, New-Providence.
Sloop Polly, John White, Virginia.
Schooner Molly, Jos. Burlingham, Virginia.

CLEARED.

Schooner Elisabeth, James Clark, Falmouth.
Ship Nancy, James Burrow, Milford.
Schooner, Tryton, James Forbes, St. Croix.
Schooner Dolphin, Thomas Kell, Barbados.
Schooner Betsey, John Smith, North-Carolina.
Schooner Two Brothers, Thomas Ellis, New-Providence.
Schooner Charming Molly, Fenwick Stretcher, North-Carolina.
Sloop Friendship, John Cuthbert, Virginia.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requisition will be adverted to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons. tf

JOSEPH DUVALL.

TAKEN up by Jacob Warafeilts, a small black gelding, branded on the near shoulder thus I D, and about 6 or 7 years old, between 13 or 14 hands high, with a small star on his forehead, and shod before. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges.

MISSISSIPPI.

WE have authority to communicate to the public, from his excellency Montfort Brown, Esq; governor and commander in chief of his majesty's Bahama islands, That his excellency being possessed of several very extensive and valuable tracts of land, (as well by grants from the crown as by purchase) situated on the banks of the rivers Mississippi and Mobile in West-Florida, to the amount of 250,000 acres and upwards; (exclusive of Dauphin island, whose situation for trade is so well known) is desirous of encouraging all substantial planters or others, who wish to become settlers in those parts. The fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and most delightful situation of those tracts, are so well known, that they need no fuller description, than that printed by his excellency, for his majesty, who has thought fit to order the intended capital on account of its rising consequence, and most convenient situation, to be removed from Fort Bute, to *Browne's Cliffs*, nearly opposite to that most beautiful and populous town called Point Coupee, belonging to the Spaniards.

For further particulars, his excellency refers the public to the printed reasons, left with the printer hereof, in case that those who are inclined to remove to that flourishing province, may be well informed, and may, by application to his excellency at New Providence, be well assured of meeting with every encouragement they can wish for or desire. 1 w

N. B. The greatest part of the above lands are fit for immediate culture, having no more wood on them than what will be absolutely necessary for tenantable uses, and are watered by navigable rivers, and many streams, and innumerable springs.

By virtue of a deed of trust from William Butler of Baltimore county, will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, on Monday the 10th of July next, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore town,

A TRACT of land called Hope, patented for 300 acres, situated about 6 miles from Baltimore town, and the great waggon road to the back country runs one mile through the land. There are two settlements on it, on one of which William Butler now lives, and Mrs. Mary Butler is in possession of the other. On the first part there is a good framed dwelling-house, kitchen, stables, shed, and orchard, and has been a well frequented tavern for several years past. There is also a good hewed log dwelling-house, kitchen, stable, and orchard, on the part where Mrs. Butler lives. About 20 acres of meadow ground is already in order for the scythe, and thirty acres more may be made. It will be sold together, or in lots of 50 acres each, as may best suit the purchasers. The title is indisputable, and the terms may be known, by applying to ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. sheriff.

N. B. All persons who have brought suits against the said William Butler, and for which he was committed to my custody, are desired to bring in their accounts proved, that they may be settled. ts

To be rented for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next November,

THE house and ferry opposite to Alexandria, either with or without an adjoining improved plantation; the land whereof is, in general good, with a large quantity of valuable meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so with the rising importance of Alexandria, renders it peculiarly fit either for a tavern, or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting one new house intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is, therefore, proposed, that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary, for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms, apply to the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Boucher, or Mr. John Addison near the premises. tf

TAKEN up by John Boarman, as a stray, a dark bay horse, about 13 hands 1 inch and a quarter high, with a small star in his forehead, and is branded with W on the near buttock, appears to be 12 or 13 years old, paces slow. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

WHEREAS the subscriber has repeatedly in a public and private manner, earnestly but unsuccessfully solicited a payment of all sums of money that are due to him, by bond, note, or on open account; he now gives this further and last notice, that every debt which shall not be discharged by the 21st day of April next, or otherwise settled to his satisfaction by that day, will be put into a lawyer's hands, to be recovered by suits at law.

JOSEPH SELBY.

To be sold by public auction, on the 12th day of June next,

ALL the lands lately held with Lebanon Forge, situate lying and being in Harford county, on Deer creek, three miles from the chapel, the same distance from the lower cross roads, and twelve miles from Harford; they will be sold in four lots or divisions—the first consisting of near three hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Arabia Petrea, near one half cleared, and the rest in wood land, being the part next the chapel, and extending across the tract to Deer creek; the second consisting of nearly the same quantity of wood land and cleared land as the former adjoining to it, and extending also a cross the tract to Deer creek, on which there is a good seat for a mill.—The third intended for a mill seat, containing about forty acres of Arabia Petrea, and twenty-five acres of a tract of land called Convenience, lying on each side the stream of Deer creek, and including the forge dam and buildings, a grist-mill and saw-mill may be erected thereon at a small expence.—The last lot consisting of two tracts of land called Rough Stone and Isaac's Delight, and containing near three hundred acres. The land in general lies high and healthy, is well wooded and watered, adapted to farming in a well settled neighbourhood, convenient to market and to many places of religious worship of different persuasions.—Plots of the land may be seen at John Rumsey's near the premises, William Buchanan's at Baltimore-town, or Benjamin Rumsey's at Joppa. The terms of sale, and the title will be made known on the day, by tf WILLIAM BUCHANAN, and BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

Annapolis Feb. 25, 1775.

WHEREAS members of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, stand indebted to the subscriber for quit-rents which became due on the 25th day of September last: This is therefore to inform such of them that neglect or refuse to pay their several respective balances at or before the 25th day of March next, aforesaid, that I shall be obliged to take such steps as the law points out for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM NOKE, farmer.

The noted horse Smiling Tom,—a beautiful full blood, equal to Fearnought, or any other horse on the continent,

STANDS in high perfection for covering mares this season in Charles county, at the subscriber's plantation on Patowmack, near Cedar Point, at twenty shillings the leap, a guinea the season, or two guineas insurance if the money be paid within four weeks after the first day the mare is put to the horse; if it be not paid in that time, it will be a guinea and a half the season, and three guineas insurance; for the convenience of those near me who send mares, I will take corn or wheat delivered at my house or landing at the market prices, from such as have it not in their power to pay money. Smiling Tom is 15 hands and almost a half high, a fine chestnut, beautifully marked, remarkable for fleetness and getting fine colts, and of such a form, that seeing the horse is his best recommendation. His pedigree and performances are inferior to none in America, and may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that after this season Smiling Tom will not cover at less than one guinea the leap, three guineas the season and six insurance, except such mares as insure this season and prove not with foal, such may be sent again every season until they prove with foal, as no money will be returned. I have as good pasturage for mares as any in America at 2s 6d per week, and all imaginable care shall be taken of them, but will not be answerable for any that may get away, and as no road or path goes even through my pasture, which is almost surrounded with water, there is little or no danger of it.

w 8 J. SMYTH.

FOR SALE,

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchellor's Adventure, containing 338 acres, lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch-Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Pocomoke river; they will be sold for sterling or current money. The title indisputable. For terms apply to

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the greatest part of the purchase money if required.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 20th day of November 1776; to carry interest from the date of the bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian. w 16

CHARLES BEALL.

Annapolis, May 9, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 26th day of June, on the premises,

THE dwelling-house of the late Mr. William Buckland, together with the improvements as they now stand, situated on Bloomsbury square, in this city.—There are two lots belonging to the said house, on lease for ninety-nine years, two years of which are expired.—The title and terms will be made known on the day of sale. 3

DENTON JACQUES.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold the remaining part of the deceased's household furniture, &c.

THE subscriber having undertaken to receive the lord proprietary's quit-rents in Anne-Arundel county, arising due from Michaelmas last, requests all persons indebted on that account, to come and pay half years rent due the 25th ult. Attendance will be constantly given at Messrs Dick and Stewart's store, in Annapolis. tf 3 CHARLES STEUART.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that I will attend at the house of Mrs. Jemima Selby, on the head of South river, on Saturday the 29th day of April next; at Samuel Mansell's, on Monday the first day of May; at William Simpson's, on Tuesday the second day of May; at Mr. Thomas Gaffaway's, on Thursday the fourth day of May; on Saturday the sixth day of May, at Elk-Ridge Landing; and at Pig-point on Saturday the tenth day of June, to receive the public dues, lawyer's and officer's fees, and the thirty-two per poll; also the balances due me on account of quit-rents. And as I have declined farming his lordship's quit-rents, and a large number of balances being due to me on that account, those who are in arrears, are hereby requested to discharge the same; A neglect of which will compel me to take compulsive measures for the recovery thereof, which will be disagreeable to

WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

Calvert county, Lyon's-creek, May 4, 1775.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of William Ireland, late of this county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, as they may be settled. And all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARGARET IRELAND, executrix.
GILBERT IRELAND, executor.

LOST at Prince George's county court, on Wednesday the 29th instant, a large red Morocco pocket-book, in which was between three and four pounds in cash, and sundry papers belonging to Capt. Robert Eden-ington, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the said pocket-book, and will bring it with the papers to the subscriber in Upper Marlborough, shall be welcome to the money that was in it, and a reward besides of twenty shillings current money, and no questions asked.

RALPH FORSTER.

A white woman to be sold for her prison fees, that is an exceeding good spinster and knitter.

Anne-Arundel county, April 12, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being runaways, the four following persons, to wit, James M'Glolin, he is a middle size man, brown swarthy complexion, black hair, has on a claret coloured jacket, a blue waistcoat and breeches, old shoes and stockings. Alexander Henwinken, a middle size man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has on a blue short jacket and waistcoat, and casimer breeches, short black hair, and has lost one of his fingers. James Todd, a spare young fellow; has on a brown short jacket, blue waistcoat and breeches, short black hair, they all three appear to be sailors, and say they came from a ship in Hobb's Hole, called the Mars, Isaac Mitchipman, captain. Likewise Daniel Hurly, who belongs to Samuel Douglass, in Frederick county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to tf WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

THERE is at Acton Hall, the seat of John Hammond, Esq; by Annapolis, taken up as a stray by William Haycraft, a white horse, about 13 ½ hands high, appears to be about 9 years old, is branded on the near buttock HS, and on the near shoulder IP, trots, paces, and gallops, and the two fore feet are shod. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Calvert county, May 2, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, a likely well made negro man, named Mial, formerly the property of M. Young Parran, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very black complexion, shews his teeth much when he talks, is generally very complaisant, very sensible, has been used to go by water, and possibly may try to pass for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket with a small red under one, cotton trousers made sailor fashion and much tarred, but as he has been gone some time, it is probable he may have changed his cloaths—I have heard he proposed going towards Alexandria in Virginia. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him to the subscriber near Lower-Marlborough, shall receive twenty dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, paid by tf WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Prince George's county, May 8, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, an Englishman, who calls himself John Clout, and who says he is a sailor and lately belonged to the ship Elizabeth, Capt. Baker, who loaded at Alexandria, and that he with four others of the foremast men, ran away from the said ship when there; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, has on a kind of purple or dark blue upper jacket, and long trousers of the same, the jacket with red cuffs and cape, a blue cloth under jacket with button holes on both sides, and an old soldiers hat and old shoes—as the above ship brought in seven sail, it is probable he is one of them. His master is desired to pay charges, and take him from 3 w

FRANK. LEEKE, sheriff.

N. B. Since writing the above, he has confessed his real name to be John Clark, and that he belongs to Mr. John Balendine.

Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Against—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which said Elizabeth is devisee of Christopher Wilkinson, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased,

IN CHANCERY.

WHEREAS the said Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court against the said devisee and administrators of the said Christopher Wilkinson, to compel them to reconvey and assign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the said Christopher Wilkinson, they the said complainants paying the principal and interest due on the said mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unless the said Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and shall appear to the said bill within six months from the date hereof, and shew cause to the contrary, a final order and decree will pass, and be given by the said court of chancery in the cause aforesaid. 6 m

Signed per order,

GEO. RANKEN, register.

Baltimore, February 25, 1775.

FOR SALE,

THE corner water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bond and Thame's streets, opposite the London coffee-house, with the wharf, granaries, and dwelling-house, at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is 230 feet front on the street, and the wharf 210 feet front on the water, well filled in and secured, and has 17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, to which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole cargo, hold 14,000 bushels, and are strong well built framed houses. The dwelling-house has good cellars, and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A purchaser may have any reasonable credit, and know the terms, by applying to tf

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.
or ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.

WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 posts of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 ½ feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees. tf

STERLING,

THE property of Harry Dorsey Gough, stands at Perry Hall, Baltimore county, where he will cover at two guineas the season, he is only to go to thirty mares; therefore those that send will stand a better chance of a colt than in the common way; this horse never was backed, and it is intended never shall, but kept on purpose for covering, he is five years old this spring, handsome, and upwards of fifteen hands high, and well made in proportion; was got by Col. Sharp's noted Othello, and out of a remarkable fine English dray mare, therefore he is what they call in England the coach horse; from this strain out of light mares, they breed those noble horses called hunters, which is preferred to any in Great Britain, for either strength, carriage, or saddle. 2 m

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.

THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. shag and saffron, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch; and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here. 3 m

RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.

BADGER,

WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rose-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 15 hands one inch high, very bony and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Chitworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajezet over Kildaire course in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gilford; and got lam'd at Epsom; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering. tf

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. Good grass for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indented servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complection, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber the 20th instant, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an osnabrig shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes shod with iron, he may change his dress having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars. JOSEPH IRELAND.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the said negro off.

Annapolis, May 8, 1775.

THE judges of the Land-office having informed his excellency the governor, that there are many old certificates lying in their office unpatented; his excellency therefore thought fit to direct them to give public notice to those concerned, that unless they come and sue out their grants within four months from the date hereof, the first applier after that time shall have the pre-emption. tf

Signed per order, DAVID STEUART, clk.

Annapolis, April 20, 1775.

THE subscriber has upon hand about five hundred pounds first cost of goods, which he will dispose of upon exceeding low terms. tf

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Wiccomico creek, Somerset county, April 8, 1775.

BROKE jail in the night of Tuesday, or early on Wednesday morning the 18th instant, the three following men, committed for debt, viz. Isaac Green, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged 27 years; has had a sore on his left leg lately cured, the marks of which are evident to be seen, and has now a sore mouth, two of his fore teeth are very much decayed, is slim built, and stoops when he walks; pretends to several branches of business, such as shoemaking, carpenter work, tending of saw mills, as also the farmer's business. As he is tolerable ingenious, and withal crafty, it is very probable he may have forged passes for himself and companions, and changed their names, as he writes a tolerable hand, lived about 18 months ago in Kent county, on Delaware, to which place it is probable he may be again gone; had on and carried with him, a pale blue mixed German serge coat, cut in the fashion, black velvet jacket with black gilt buttons, white Russia drill breeches, grey country made worsted stockings, one pair of shoes just soaled with large plated buckles, a castor hat half worn, as also two check and one white linen shirts, one pair of brown thread stockings, two pair of oznabrig trowsers, a light coloured Wilton jacket that has been tarred in several places.

Levin Taylor, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 2 or 9 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coloured hair, and aged about 29 years; has had both his legs sore lately, stoops a little as he walks, (but not so much as Green) is fond of liquor and taking snuff, and apt to get drunk when in his power; is a tolerable good workman at his business though slow, and served his time at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, to one Ready; had on and carried away with him, a coarse light blue broad cloth coat, patched on the sleeves with pieces of a lighter colour, a black and red spotted swanskin double breasted jacket with white metal buttons, brown German serge breeches, grey worsted stockings, and turned pumps pretty much worn, with old pinchbeck buckles, a fan-tail broad castor hat, one white linen shirt, a pair of old Kersey drill breeches, a pair of German serge breeches of a light colour, and a new sagathy coat blue colour.

Levi Harrison, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, of a fresh complexion, fair hair tied behind, is troubled with sore eyes, and aged about 23 or 24 years; he formerly lived at Salisbury, on Wiccomico river, served his time at or near Snowhill, where his relations mostly live, and is a remarkable good workman; had on and carried with him, a coarse brown broad cloth coat, jacket of a light colour, blue cloth breeches, worsted stockings, a pair of shoes pretty much worn, pinchbeck buckles, and a Philadelphia made castor hat, all pretty much worn; as also sundry more cloaths, and whether he carried his tools with him I know not, but is probable he did. Whoever secures the said runaways, or either of them in any of his majesty's jails, and contrives notice to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds if taken in the province, and if out six pounds reward, and all reasonable charges allowed if brought home, paid by

J. DASHIELL, sheriff.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For appprending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by tf

THOMAS JONES.

Annapolis, May 11, 1775.

ON Saturday the 8th instant, four hands run away from the ship Brothers, then lying at Annapolis, and took a new yawl 16 feet keel, and about 5 feet beam, with four oars. Any person securing the said yawl and oars, so as the subscriber can get it again, shall have four dollars reward, and if delivered at Annapolis, forty shillings. 3 w

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

TO BE sold by SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet and chair-makers, in Church-street, Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, plank, and boards, and a variety of looking-glasses in mahogany frames. They likewise do various kinds of turner's work.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.